

# Estimation of state-space models for affective dynamics using Markov chain Monte Carlo methods

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Oregon adolescent interaction data
- 3 Model
- 4 Estimation
- 5 Application
- 6 Conclusion

# Outline

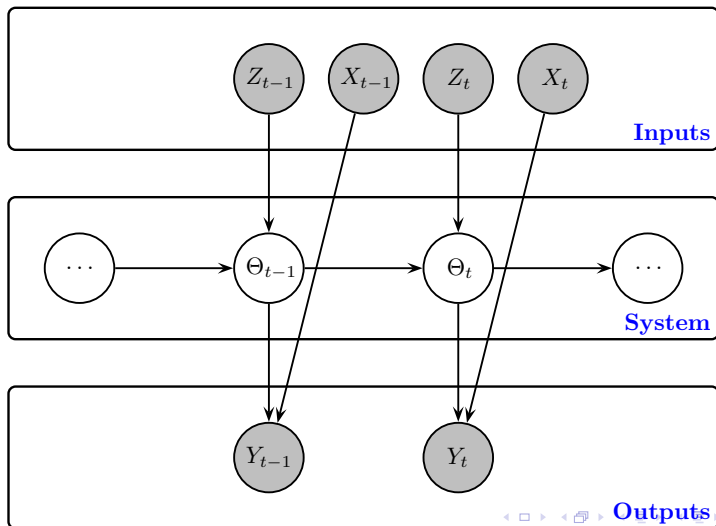
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# Introduction

## Linear dynamical systems theory

- *Inputs*: observed noise variables / control variables
- *System*: unobserved variables, “states”, that have certain dynamical properties
- *Outputs*: observed variables of interest

# Introduction



# Introduction

## Goal

- *Statistical framework*: Discrete-time state-space models
  - *Conceptual framework*: Psychophysiological processes
- ⇒ Combine these frameworks

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# Oregon adolescent interaction data

## Experimental context

- 72 depressed, 69 normal adolescents
- Adolescent, father and mother in laboratory
- Perform interaction tasks
- Physiological measures adolescent
- Interactions videotaped, behavior coding system



# Oregon adolescent interaction data

## Experimental context

- 72 depressed, 69 normal adolescents
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## Focus

- Problem solving task, unpleasant (pocket money)
- 18 minutes, measurements each second ( $n = 1080$ )

# Oregon adolescent interaction data

## Physiological measures (continuous)

- Heart rate (HR)
- Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA)
- Skin conductance level (SCL)

# Oregon adolescent interaction data

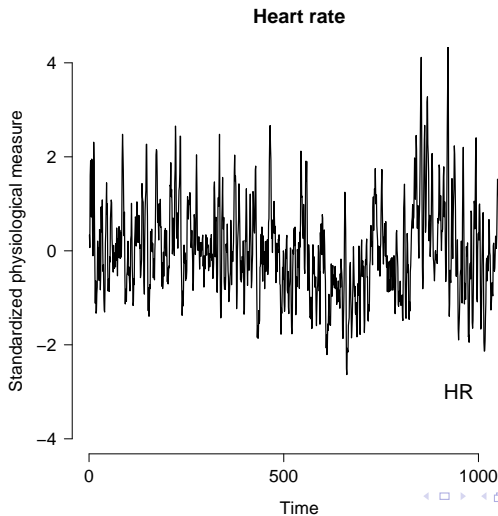
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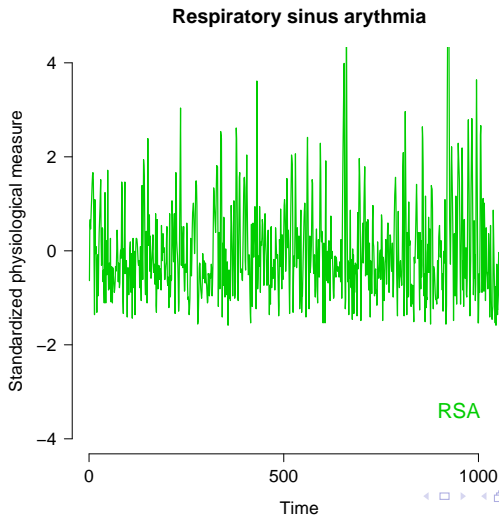
## Behavioral measures (discrete)

- Anger adolescent (AdAnger)
- Anger father (FaAnger)
- Anger mother (MoAnger)

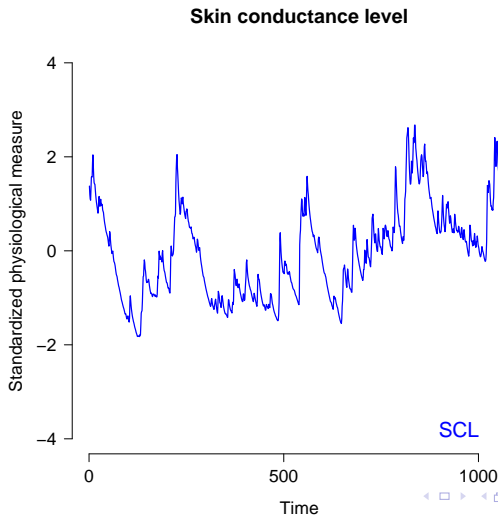
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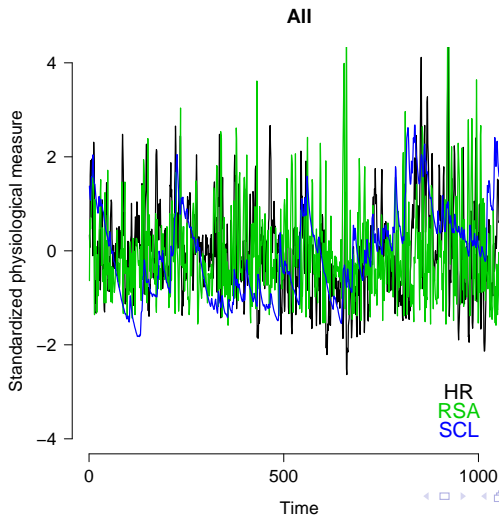
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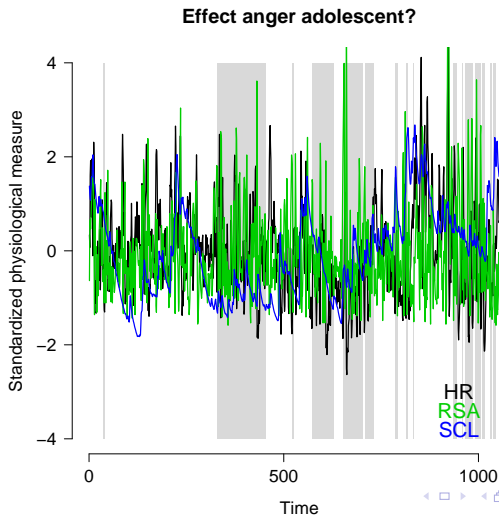
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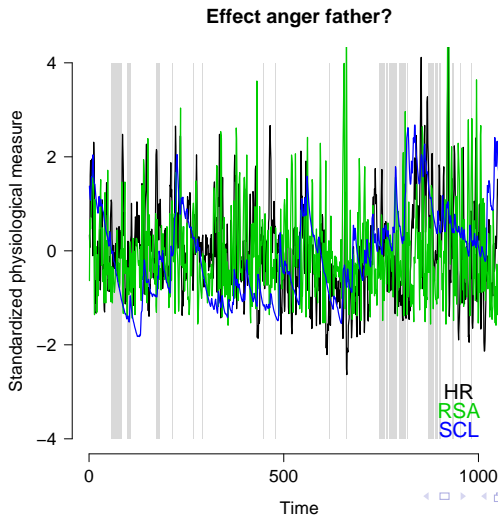


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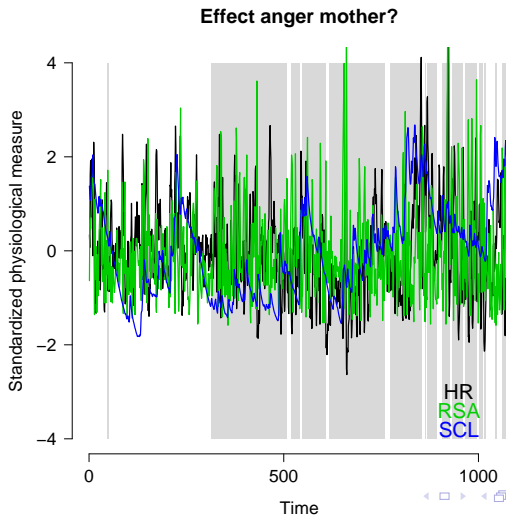




# Oregon adolescent interaction data



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- 3 **Model**
  - *Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model*
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# Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model

## Application fields

- Engineering
- Econometrics
- ...

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## Goals

- *State estimation*: True position of a space craft?
- *Parameter estimation*: Dynamical properties emotion system?

# Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model

## Transition equation

$$Y_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\Psi\Theta_t + \Gamma X_t, \Sigma_\epsilon)$$

$$\Theta_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\Phi\Theta_{t-1} + \Delta Z_t, \Sigma_\eta)$$

- $\Theta_t$  = states
- $\Theta_{t-1}$  = states (previous observation moment)
- $Z_t$  = state covariates

# Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model

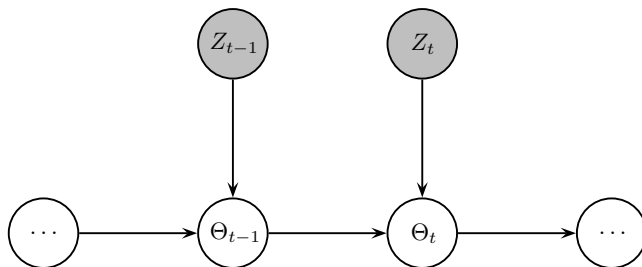
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- $\Phi$  = transition matrix (autocorrelations & cross-lagged relations)
- $\Delta$  = state covariate regression coefficient matrix
- $\Sigma_\eta$  = innovation variance/covariance matrix

# Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model





# Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model

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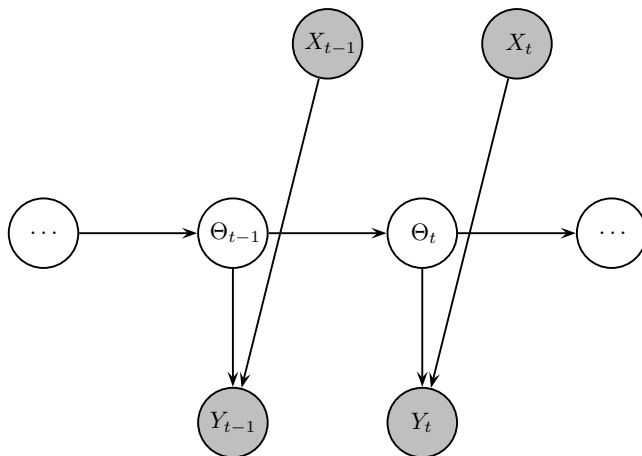
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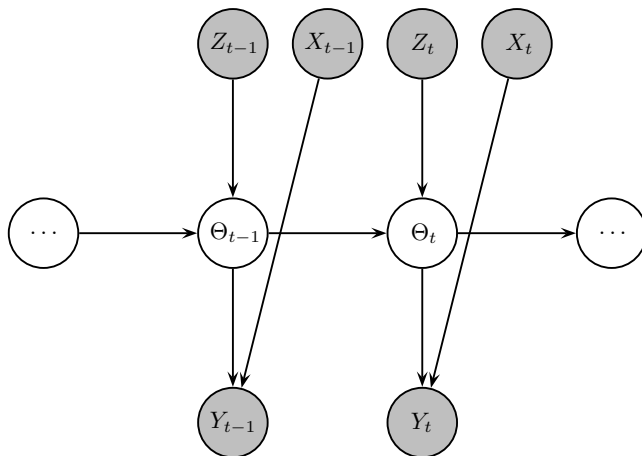
$$\Theta_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\Phi\Theta_{t-1} + \Delta Z_t, \Sigma_\eta)$$

- $Y_t$  = observations
- $\Theta_t$  = states
- $X_t$  = observation covariates
- $\Psi$  = design matrix (mapping  $Y_t \rightarrow \Theta_t$ )
- $\Gamma$  = observation covariate regression coefficient matrix
- $\Sigma_\epsilon$  = observation error variance/covariance matrix

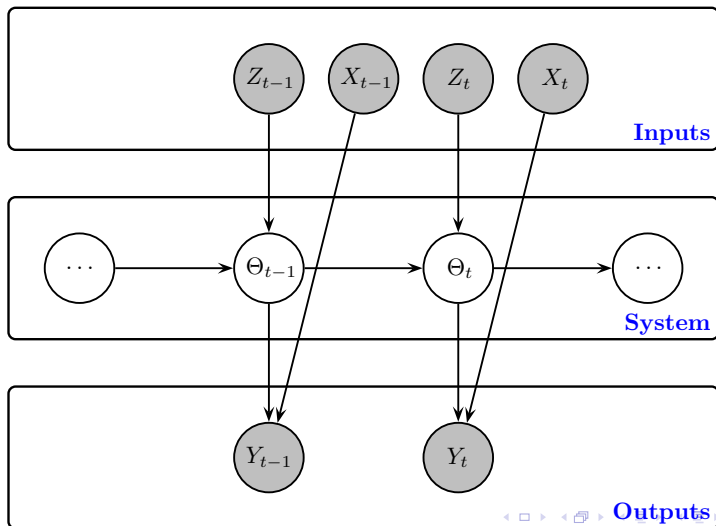
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  - Multivariate linear Gaussian state-space model
  - *Regime-switching MLGSS model*
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# Regime-switching MLGSS model

## Regime-switching MLGSS model

$$Y_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\psi_t \Theta_t + \Gamma_t X_t, \Sigma_{\epsilon t})$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_t, \Gamma_t, \Sigma_{\epsilon t} \\ \phi_t, \Delta_t, \Sigma_{\eta t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1, \Gamma_1, \Sigma_{\epsilon 1} \\ \phi_1, \Delta_1, \Sigma_{\eta 1} \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_t = 1 \\ \dots \\ \begin{pmatrix} \psi_r, \Gamma_r, \Sigma_{\epsilon r} \\ \phi_r, \Delta_r, \Sigma_{\eta r} \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_t = r \end{cases}$$

- Dynamical properties < current regime  $R_t$
- Regime variable  $R_t$  observed or unobserved



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# Gibbs sampler

## Gibbs sampler?

- Bayesian parameter estimation
- Iterative simulation algorithm
- Sampling distribution for each single parameter

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## Gibbs sampler?

- Bayesian parameter estimation
- Iterative simulation algorithm
- Sampling distribution for each single parameter
- Convergence to joint posterior distribution
- Values simulate true joint posterior distribution
- Blocking efficient for some models

# Gibbs sampler

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_t, \Gamma_t \\ \Phi_t, \Delta_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_1, \Gamma_1 \\ \Phi_1, \Delta_1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_t = 1 \\ \dots \\ \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_r, \Gamma_r \\ \Phi_r, \Delta_r \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_t = r \end{cases}$$

**Limitation:** No regime-switching for  $\Sigma_\epsilon$  &  $\Sigma_\eta$

# Gibbs sampler

## Blocked Gibbs sampler

$$1 \quad p(\Theta \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, Y, X, Z)$$

$$2 \quad p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$$

$$3 \quad p(\Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta} \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$$

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  - *Sampling states*
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# Sampling states

## Blocked Gibbs sampler

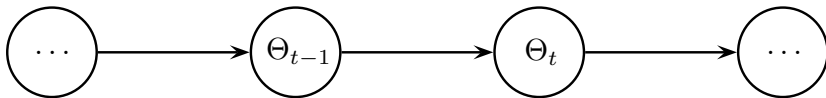
1  $p(\Theta \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, Y, X, Z)$   
→ Forward-filtering backward sampling

2  $p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$

3  $p(\Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta} \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$

# Sampling states

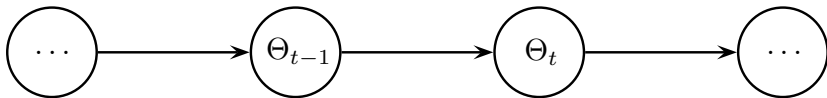
$\Rightarrow$  **Kalman filter**  $\Rightarrow$





# Sampling states

$\Rightarrow$  Kalman filter  $\Rightarrow$



$\Leftarrow$  Backward-sampling  $\Leftarrow$

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# Sampling parameters

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- 2  $p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$   
 → Exact posterior simulation (decomposition)
- 3  $p(\Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta} \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$

# Sampling parameters

## Prior distributions

$$\Psi_{1,..,r} \propto 1$$

$$\Gamma_{1,..,r} \propto 1$$

$$\Sigma_{\epsilon} \sim W^{-1}(\nu_0, S_0)$$

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## Decomposition

$$p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$$

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## Decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, \Theta, Y, X, Z) \\ &= p(\Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Theta, Y, X) \\ &= p(\Sigma_{\epsilon} \mid \Theta, Y, X) \rightarrow \text{sample from } W^{-1} \\ &\times p(\Psi_{1,..,r} \mid \Theta, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, Y, X) \rightarrow \text{sample from Gaussian} \\ &\times p(\Gamma_{1,..,r} \mid \Theta, \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, Y, X) \rightarrow \text{sample from Gaussian} \end{aligned}$$

# Sampling parameters

## Blocked Gibbs sampler

$$1 \quad p(\Theta \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta}, Y, X, Z)$$

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$$3 \quad p(\Phi_{1,..,r}, \Delta_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\eta} \mid \Psi_{1,..,r}, \Gamma_{1,..,r}, \Sigma_{\epsilon}, \Theta, Y, X, Z)$$

→ Exact posterior simulation (decomposition)



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# Application

## Data

- Oregon adolescent interaction study
- 13 depressed, 6 normal participants ( $> 10\%$  anger)

# Application

## Data

- Oregon adolescent interaction study
- 13 depressed, 6 normal participants ( $> 10\%$  anger)
- $Y_t = [\text{HR RSA SCL}]_t$   
 $Z_t = [\text{FaAnger MoAnger}]_t$   
 $R_t = [\text{AdAnger}]_t$

# Application

## Regime-switching MLGSS Model

- $Y_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\Psi\Theta_t, \Sigma_\epsilon)$   
 $\Theta_t \sim \text{Gaussian}(\Phi_t\Theta_{t-1} + \Delta Z_t, \Sigma_\eta)$   
 $\Phi_t = \begin{cases} \Phi_1 & \text{if } R_t = 1 \text{ (no anger)} \\ \Phi_2 & \text{if } R_t = 2 \text{ (anger)} \end{cases}$
- *Fixed:*  $\Psi = I_3$
- *Free:*  $\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Delta, \Sigma_\epsilon, \Sigma_\eta$

# Application

$$\hat{\Delta}^n = \begin{bmatrix} & \text{FaAnger} & \text{MoAnger} \\ \text{HR} & 0 & 0 \\ \text{RSA} & -.01 & 0 \\ \text{SCL} & -.01 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Delta}^d = \begin{bmatrix} & \text{FaAnger} & \text{MoAnger} \\ \text{HR} & -.02 & 0 \\ \text{RSA} & 0 & 0 \\ \text{SCL} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_1^n = \begin{bmatrix} \text{HR} & .75 & .03 & .03 \\ \text{RSA} & -.03 & .75 & 0 \\ \text{SCL} & .01 & 0 & .98 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_1^d = \begin{bmatrix} \text{HR} & .81 & 0 & .02 \\ \text{RSA} & -.05 & .71 & 0 \\ \text{SCL} & .01 & 0 & .98 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_2^n = \begin{bmatrix} \text{HR} & .74 & .03 & .02 \\ \text{RSA} & -.06 & .69 & -.01 \\ \text{SCL} & .04 & 0 & .98 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_2^d = \begin{bmatrix} \text{HR} & .78 & .02 & .02 \\ \text{RSA} & -.02 & .67 & 0 \\ \text{SCL} & .02 & .03 & .98 \end{bmatrix}$$

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# Conclusion

## Summary

- Combination straightforward techniques  
→ Bayesian estimation algorithm for MLGSS model
- MLGSS model might be useful for investigation  
psycho(physio)logical processes
  - No differences found between groups / regimes (preliminary)
  - Model extensions might be necessary

# Conclusion

## Future work

- Proper prior distributions
- Regime-switching  $\Sigma_\epsilon$  &  $\Sigma_\eta$
- Hierarchical extension
- Non-Gaussian error distributions
- Model selection